
MEMOIRS

FOR THE

CURIOUS

Cochlearum Americanarum, *Terrostrium ac Fluviatilium Catalogus.*

- P**omatia *Jamaicensis* maxima, superficie reticulata April, 1708.
Cochlea maxima fasciata Lister Hist. Conchyl.
 Lib. 2. Tab. 128. Fig. 28.
2. *Cochlea Jamaicensis* major fasciata. *Cochlea*
 è viridi subflavia, clavicula leviter compressa, fascijs angustis
 donata. List. Hist. C. l. 2. Tab. 130. Fig. 30.
3. *Cochlea Virginiana* List. H. Conchyl. l. 1. Tab. 47. Fig.
 45. Aët. Philosoph. No. 246. p. 395. 3.
4. *Cochlea terrestris Virginiana* insignitur striata umbilico
 magno Aët. Phil. No. 246. p. 395. 5. List. H. C. l. 1. Tab. 70.
 Fig. 69.
5. *Cochlea Jamaicensis* media altò umbilicata.
6. *Cochlea terrestris Virginiana* media, umbilicata, striata,
 ore unidente Aët. Phil. No. 246. p. 395. 4. List. H. C. l. 1.
 Tab. 8. Fig. 91.

7. *Cochlea*

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7. *Cochlea terrestris Virginiana* minor, striata & umbilicata ore tridentino *Aët. Phil. No. 246. p. 395. 6. List. H. C. l. 1. Tab. & Fig. 92. GAZOPHYL. NATUR. Tab. 71. Fig. 8. & 9.*

8. *Fibula Jamaicensis* GAZOPH. NAT. Tab. 75. 10. *Cochlea alba Corbium* margine primi orbis pulvinata *sive Trochus Jamaicensis* *List. H. C. l. 1. Tab. 62. Fig. 60.*

9. *Cochlea Jamaicensis verruculata* GAZOPH. NAT. Tab. 70. Fig. XI. *Aët. Phil. No. 255. p. 7. 1. Buccinum*, sublividum, strijs dense nodosis & iisdem interdum rarioribus muricatis exasperatum *List. H. C. l. 1. Tab. 30. Fig. 28.*

10. *Cochlea Barbadiensis* compressa minor an *Turbo* subrufus, alba fascia ad marginem depictus *List. H. C. l. 1. Tab. 74. Fig. 73.*

11. *Cochlea Jamaicensis* minor ore tetradentino. *Cochlea* subrufa 4 dentibus ex parte columellæ donata, adversus quos extra totidem sinus conspicuus *List. H. C. l. 1. Tab. 97. Fig. 98.*

12. *Cochlea Jamaicensis* major compressa unidens.

13. *Cochlea jamaic. depressa* bidens GAZOPH. NAT. Tab. 21. Fig. 6. Cat. 576.

14. *Olivaris Bahamica* alie *fulcata*. O. striata & fasciata GAZ. Nat. Tab. 27. Fig. 2. Cat. 145.

15. *Olivaris Jamaicensis* strijs capillaribus. *Buccinum* ventricosius undecem orbium, ore rotundo *List. H. C. l. 1. Tab. 21. Fig. 17.*

16. *Cochlea Jamaicensis* reticulata, ore circinato. *Buccinum* tenuissime striatum ipso ore circinato, cui etiam limbus latus & striatus *List. H. C. l. 1. Tab. 26. Fig. 24.*

17. *Buccinum* minus *Antegoanum*, nigricans fasciatum an *Buccinum* parvum 6 Spirarum circiter 3 fascijs latiusculis sub-rufis depictum *List. H. C. l. 1. Tab. 8. Fig. 2.*

18. *Buccinum* minus *Jamaicense*, meandris striatum an *Cochlea* sublivida nigris lineis undatis distincta *List. H. C. l. 4. Sect. 5. Tab. 583. Fig. 38.*

19. *Buccinum Barbadiense* perelegans fasciatum GAZ. Nat. Tab. 22. Fig. 11. Cat. 577

20. *Buccinum* minus fluviatile *Jamaicense*.

21. *Buccinum* minus *Jamaicense*, fascijs catenatis. an B. subinde brevibus lineabus subrutis velut fasciatim depictum *List. H. C. l. 2. Tab. 109. Fig. 2. superior.*

An

An Account of several Collectors of Natural Rarities in Italy. Sent in a Letter from Signior P. B. to the late Honourable Charles Howard of Norfolk. Translated from the Italian.

S I R,

I Shall ever retain the Memory of your Person, and the Garden of Simples, which your Honour was pleas'd to show me at *Darking*; acknowledging, as they deserve, the singular Obligations your most Affable and Generous Disposition prompts you to lay on your Servants, and whosoever is well affected to Botanicks. I may justly Congratulate you on account of the strange Plants you have in possession; among which some *Africans* and *Italians* deservedly claim the first Place.

There is here in *Bologna* a publick Garden of Simples, abounding in Rare and *Alpine* Plants, which is industriously, and with universal Applause, manag'd by Dr. *Lelio Trionfetti*, the Publick Reader and Director in this Renown'd University. Among the private Botanick Gardens, here is that of the late *Giacomo Zanoni*, a Botanist of our Days well deserving our Commendation, both for his continual worthy Labours, and the Works by him publish'd in the Year 1675. The said Garden is now kept up by *Sign. Pellegrino*, his Son, with the same Care and Industry as was done by *Giacomo*, by whom another Collection of Plants would have been made publick, had he been longer liv'd. However it is believ'd, that the Son's Genius and Inclination leads him to gain Reputation to himself, and to add to his Father's. I have not been negligent, from time to time, in searching the Hills and Mountains in the Neighbourhood of this City of *Bologna*, and have had the fortune to light upon some Plants, which would be of no
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small value among learned English Botanists; the which, for your Honour's Satisfaction, I will briefly reckon, viz.

Astragalus quorundam, Araco Tossani Caroli Similis ex Chabreo.

On the Hills near the Mountain of Paderno.

Campanula, sive Cervicaria Bononiensis parvo flore caruleo Chabrei. 262. Fig.

On the Hills near about the City of Bologna.

Hieracium leptomacrocaulos, sive Montanum alterum Fab. Columnæ. Ecphr. 248. c. 23. Fig.

Cichorium pratense vesicarium Fab. Columnæ Ecphr. 237. Fig. cap. 88.

This Plant has been describ'd by the most Rénown'd Breyne, in his noble Century, under the Name of *Fœnum Græcum polyceration minus Monspeliacum*; and he renders it remarkable by the Notes he has made on *Joannes Bodeus a Stapel*, p. 831. by whom it had been describ'd under the Title of *Coronopus*: Because they had not perhaps the Opportunity of observing all the Plant whole. It grows naturally of it self on the Walls of S. Isaia, in Bologna, about a Musket-shot from the said City.

I have, with much Satisfaction, seen the small Work of Mr. John Ray, the famous Botanist; the Title whereof is,

Methodus Plantarum nova, brevitatis & perspicuitatis causa Synopsis & Tabulis exhibitæ, cum Generum, tum summorum, subalternorum Characteristicis Observationibus nonnullis de seminibus Plantarum & Indice copiosa, and Printed at London, by Henry Faithorn and John Kersey, 1682.

In return, I transmit you the Knowledge of another small Work agreeable to our Genius, which is,

Fo. Quirini de Testaceis, & Fossilibus Musæi Septaliani; & Jacobi Grandij Mutinensis, de Veritate Diluvij Universalis, & Testaceorum que procul a Mari reperiuntur Generatione. Venetijs, Typis Valvasensis, 1676.

A Figurative Work, call'd, *Ricreatione dell' Occhio, e della Mente*, del P. Giovanni Bonanni, or Recreation for the Eye and Mind, by F. John Bonanni, of the Society of Jesus, with curious Copper Cuts, printed at Rome, in 1682,

And for Medals, those so famous, and so long wish'd for,

Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata, a Pompeo Magno ad Heracium, ab Adolfo Occone olim congeſta, cum Auguſtorum Iconibus, perpetuis Historico-Chronologicis notis, pluribusque additamentis illustrata & auſta. Exhibita Studio & aura Franciſci Mediobarbi Biragi S. R. I. & Regiæ Civitatis Papiæ Decurionis. Impreſſa Mediolani ex Typographia Ludovici Montæ, 1683. in Fol.

And in Phyſick, the Work,

De Urinis & Pulſibus, de Miſſione Sanguinis, de Febris, de Morbis Capitis & Peſtoris, opus Laurentij Bellini, dicatum Franciſco Redi. Impreſſ. Bonon. 1683, ex Typographia H. H. Antonij Piſarri.

Cenotaphia Piſana Caij & Lucij Cæſorum, Diſſertationibus illustrata, Auctore F. Henrici Noris Auguſtin. in Piſano Lycæo Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ Profeſſore. Venetijs. 1681, apud Paulum Ballconum, in Fol.

As alſo, Epiſtola Conſularis, in qua Collegia 70 Conſulum, ab anno Chriſtianæ Epochæ 29, Imperij Tiberij Auguſti 15, uſque ad annum 229, Imperij Alexandri Severi 8, in vulgatis Fuſtis hætenus perperam diſcuit corriguntur, ſupplentur & illuſtrantur, Auctore F. Henrico Noris Veronenſi.

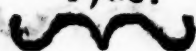
The Treatiſe *De Lumine & Coloribus*, of Light and Colours, by F. Francis Maria Grimaldi, of the Society of Jeſus, is a work of the greateſt Erudition of any in our Age.

There is now newly publiſh'd, and expoſ'd to receive immortal Honour at Bologna, at the Printing Houſe of the Heirs of Barbieri, the following Work of the renown'd Count Carlo Ceſare Malvaſia, under the Title of,

Ælia Lælia Crispis non nata reſurgens in Expoſitione Legali Co. Caroli Ceſaris Malvaſiæ, Eccleſ. Bonon. Canon. reſignat. U. J. ac Sac. Pagine Doct. Colleg. atque in Patrio Archigymnaſio Horis Veſpertinis Legum Interpretis Primorij. Illuſtriſſimo Viro Domino D. Joanni Baptiſtæ Colbert dicata.

In my Travels ſince I left England, I have obſerv'd ſeveral noble and rare Vegetables, in my way over Monſenis of Savoy, along the Coaſt of Genoa, in the Iſland of Corſica, through the Territory of Rome, towards Tivoli, Mantonella, and Frascati, along the Mountains of Nocera, of Perugia, of Aſſiſi, of Norcia, of Padua, of Feltrino, of Pieve di Quero Veneto; and laſtly, on the Mountains of the Modeneze; and I can

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easily satisfy any Man, that I have made a great Improvement in my Study in drying strange Plants. I could wish, that your Honour, Mr *Charles Hatton*, Mr *Grew*, Mr *Morison*, Mr *Ray*, and other *English* Virtuosi had a meeting, and that I could show you all my Notes and the remains I have of rare Plants; that you might examine them, and I might let you partake of my Labours; but the great distance between us, makes me despair of having this Satisfaction. Your Honour was desirous to see *Italy*, and promis'd to undertake that Journey; in case you should happen to perform it, and I am still living; you will allow me the Honour of waiting on, and bringing you acquainted with such as delight in and are Professors of Botanicks. At *Rome* I know Signior *Francisco Onofri*, Doctor of Physick; in *Siena*, Doctor *Pirro Maria Gabrielli*, Publick Professor and Reader in that University; as also *Pietro Antonio Toni*; in *Pisa*, Doctor *Gio. Nati*, Publick Professor in that University; in *Florence*, Doctor *Giuseppe Baldi*, Physician, and Sign. *Filippo Donnini*, Chief of his Most Serene Highnesses Council at Law; in *Perugia*, *Belardino Laurenti*, and *Christopho Rocchi*, Apothecaries; in *Feligno*, *Giuseppe Scentri*; in *Ancona*, *Domenico Vicini*; in *Bologna*, *Nicolaio Cesi*, Doctor *Gemignano Rondel*, and *Pellegrino Zanoni*; in *Venice*, Doctor *Carlo Antonio Ronchi*, Doctor *Gio. Battista Ciasfi*, *Michele Nuti*, and *Marco Antonio Ferri*, Apothecaries; in *Padua*, Doctor *Georgio Torre*, Publick Professor of Physick and Botanicks; Doctor *Abbase Felice Viali*, Doctor *Hibario Spinelli*, Botanick Professor, and *Gio. Battista Scanelli*. There are living at this time many more Students, and Men of Understanding in Botanicks, in several Parts of *Italy*; but I omit sending you their Names for brevity sake.

In your Travels through *Italy*, your Honour will see the most curious *Museum* of Sign. *Gio. Battista Antici*, Head of the Cathedral Church at *Reconati*, where he preserves Medals, Stones cut, ancient Idols, Pictures, Drawings by *Guercino da Cento*; *Indian* Fruits, Roots and Drugs, Pieces of *Chrystal*, Minerals, Petrifications, and other Natural things of singular Rarity and Value.

At *Ancona* there is another *Museum*, belonging to Signior *Camillo Pichi*, a Gentleman of *Ancona*; at *Camerino*, that of Signior *Marco Antonio Fanti*; in *Perugia*, that of the Count
Degli

Degli Odde, in which there are abundance of Stones; in Rome, that of the late Carlo Magnani, and Cavalier Francisco Corvino; in Naples, that of Ciccio Picchetti; in Lucca, that of Paolini, the Painter, and those of Doctor Mario Fiorentini, a Gentleman of Lucca, and Doctor Ludovico Breni, Physitian and Botanist.

In Bologna is preserv'd the *Museum* of the celebrated *Ulysses Aldrovandus*, at present restor'd and augmented by the generous Gift of the most Illustrious Lord, Marques *Ferdinando Bali Cospi*; besides all the Rarities of Ancient Indian Pieces, Jewels, Minerals, Shells, Petrifications, and other Natural Things already collected and bestow'd on the City and the *Museum* of *Aldrovand*. as has been made Publick for the Information of the Learned, in a Work printed and publish'd by the Name of *Museum Cospianum*, it is hop'd that this Nobleman will make the Publick another Present of other Curiosities, which he has yet reserv'd in his own House for his private use; as having a Genius that way.

At the House of Count *Lodovico Caprara*, Brother to that great General *Caprara*, your Honour will see several Rooms full of Pictures of many excellent and renown'd Painters, and adorn'd with Statues, Reliefs, half Reliefs, curious Inland Works of hard Stone, and other rare and valuable Things; all which together compose a well contriv'd considerable Gallery. Besides all these Curiosities, there is a Collection of Shells, well worth being seen both for their Rarity and the quantity of them. Most of them are Shells of the *Eastern Parts*, which this Gentleman has gather'd with singular Application, by the way of *Holland*. They are so well kept, and so orderly distributed, and have all such a lively and delicate Gloss, that they vye with and are equal in lustre and smoothness to the hardest Stones. Considering it is the Collection and Curiosity of a private Gentleman, and a Fancy not yet become common, it is extraordinary Magnificent, and fit for the Purchase of any Prince.

The *Museum* of Rarities in Nature, belonging to the late *Giacomo Zanoni*, is also very considerable, in Regard it is the Collection of a private Person. It contains Sea Moss, Corals, Sea Weeds, several sorts of Petrifications, Christsals, Minerals of the Territory of *Bologna* to a considerable number, and
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strange Shells, with other Natural Things, so curiously distributed, that they are an Ornament to the City of *Bologna*. At present this *Museum* is kept up and augmented by *Pellegrino*, Son to the aforesaid *Giacomo*.

Your Honour will also see a Collection of hard Stones, in the House of Doctor *Gio. Battista Martelli*, a Physician, and great Admirer of Chymistry. The notable variety of hard Stones he has brought together, may be very instructive to any Naturalist, both in Regard of the great Numbers and diversity of Species. This Gentleman has most beautiful Pieces of Carving and Embossing, as also some Paintings of value, and among them a *Hercules* and *Jole* as big as the Life, by *Carlo Cignani*, a *Silemus*, with 5 most beautiful Figures in Miniature, and another Piece of 11 Children Dancing incomparable fine.

The Marquis *Gregorio Spada*, Senator of *Bologna*, has a most curious *Museum*, two miles from *Cento*, in the *Ferrareze*, in which is an infinite number of Rarities, brought from *India*, *Purcelain* of *Raffael*, Petrifications, Embossings, Chrystals, Drawings, Prints, Medals, Reliefs and Shells: Besides the *Museum* of Cardinal *Ursini*, Protector of *Poland*, was added to this; so that by such as delight in these Curiosities, it is look'd upon as the best stor'd of any other, with Natural Things and Rarities brought out of *India*.

At *Osimo*, is Signior *Cesare Leopardi*'s *Museum* of Medals; in *Perugia* that of Signior *Priore Sozzifante*, General there; in *Rome*, that of her Majesty the Queen of *Sweden*; that of his Eminency the Cardinal *Carpegna*; that of his Eminency Cardinal *Barberino*; that of the Lord Abbot *Braceci*; that of Signior *Pietro Bellori*, and others of private Persons, who are understanding in Antiquity.

The Palaces in the City of *Bologna*, which most attract the Eyes and the Curiosity of Strangers, are those of,

Count *Ercole Pepoli*, the Marquis *Angiolelli*, the Marquis *Malvezzi*, Count *Mariscotti*, Count *Ranuni*, the Marquis *Bentivogli*, Count *Valerio Zani*, Count *Caprara*, Count *Vizzani*, the Marquis *Tanary*, the Marquis *Magnani*, the Marquis *Manzoli*, the Marquis *Campeggi*, Count *Fantuzzi*, Cardinal *Poggi*, Signior *Bolognini*, Signior *Bargellini*, the Marquis *Lignani*.

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In *S. Petronio* is beheld with Admiration, that famous Meridian Line, a Work begun, as I am informed, by *Monsignior Ignazio Danzi*, Bishop of *Alatri*, of the Order of *S. Dominick*, to which Church he was preferr'd by Pope *Gregory* the XIII. of the Name of *Boncompagni*, in the Year 1583, he being most intimate with *Signior Giacomo Boncompagni*, General of the Holy Church, who recommended him to his Holiness, for his extraordinary Learning, as may be seen in the *Ughelle's Italia Sacra*. Tom. 1. pag. 334, which was afterwards illustrated, enlarg'd, and put into a more ample and convenient Method for all the Months of the Year, by the most Illustrious *Signior Gio Domenico Cassini*. There is another Meridian Line, but small in imitation of the former, to be seen in the House of *Senator Gio. Antonio, Vasse Pietramelara*, and made by *Signior Geminiano Montanari*, Professor of the Mathematicks in the University of *Padua*.

To conclude, your Honour will satiate your noble Genius with Pictures, Mechanicks, Plants, Natural Curiosities and Chymistry. The last News we have received from *Rome* acquaint us with the happy Recovery of his Eminency Cardinal *Howard*, your Honour's Brother, which is an infinite Satisfaction to me, as interesting my self in all the Prosperity of your most Illustrious and Excellent Family, and with most profound Respect I subscribe my self,

Your Honour's most devoted and most

obliged Servant,

Paolo Boccone.

WE having promised in our last to insert the remainder of the Regulations establish'd by the French King for the Royal Academy of Sciences, they are as follow.

X.

To fill up the Places of Pupils, each of the Pensioners may choose himself one, whom he shall present to the Company, who shall deliberate upon; and if he is accepted by the plurality of Voices, he shall be propos'd to his Majesty.

XI.

No body shall be propos'd to his Majesty to fill up any of the said places of Academicians, but such as are of good Morals and known Probity.

XII.

Nor shall any Person be propos'd that is a Regular, belonging to any Religious Order, except it be to fill up the Place of an Honorary Academician.

XIII.

No Person shall be propos'd to his Majesty, for the Places of Pensioner or Associate, except he be noted for some considerable piece in Print, for some Courses perform'd with Distinction, for some Machine of his own Invention, or some particular Discovery.

XIV.

No Person shall be propos'd for the Places of Pensioner or Associate, under the Age of five and twenty years at least.

XV.

No Person shall be propos'd for the place of Pupil under the Age of twenty Years at least.

XVI.

The Ordinary Assemblies of the Academy shall be held at the King's Library, the *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* of every Week; and when any of these Days are Holy-days, the Assembly shall be held the day before.

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XVII. They shall set two hours at least, viz. from three to five.

XVIII.

The Vacation of the Academy shall commence the eighth of *September* and end the eleventh of *November*; besides which, they shall likewise adjourn for a Fortnight at *Easter*, a Week at *Whitsuntide*, and from *Christmas* to the *Epiphany*.

XIX.

The Academicians shall be Assiduous every day of Meeting, and none of the Pensioners shall be absent above two Months for his private Affairs, except in the Vacation, without an express permission from his Majesty.

XX.

Experience having discovered too many Inconveniencies in those Works, in which all the Academicians might be concerned in general, each Academician shall rather propose to himself some particular Object of his Studies; and shall endeavour by the Account he shall give thereof in the Assemblies, to communicate the benefit of his Discoveries to all the Members of the Academy, and to make his own Advantage of their Remarks.

XXI.

At the beginning of every Year, each Academician Pensioner shall be obliged to notify to the Company in Writing, the Principal Subject he proposes for his Study: And the other Academicians shall be invited to give the like intimation of their Designs.

XXII.

Tho each Academician be obliged principally to apply himself to what concerns the particular Science which he professes, they shall all however be exhorted to extend their Enquiries, to whatsoever may be curious or useful in the several parts of the Mathematicks, the different Management of the Arts, and to every thing that has regard to any point of Natural History, or concerns in any manner Physicks.

XXIII.

In every Assembly two Academician Pensioners at least shall be obliged by Turns, to make some Observations on their Science. As for the Associates, they shall always have the like Liberty to propose their Observations; and all the Members

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bers who shall be present, as well the Honorary, as the Pensioners and the Associates, may according to the Order of their Science, make their Remarks upon what shall have been proposed: But the Pupils shall not speak but when they are desired by the President.

XXIV.

All the Observations which the Academicians shall bring to the Assemblies, shall be left by them the same day in Writing, in the Hands of the Secretary, that recourse may be thereto had upon Occasion.

XXV.

All the Experiments which shall be reported by any Academician, shall be verify'd by him in the Assemblies, if possible; or at least in private in the Presence of some Academicians.

XXVI.

The Academy shall take particular care, that when any of the Members differ in their Opinions, they use no sharp nor vilifying words against one another, either in their Discourses or their Writings; and ev'n when they impugn the Sentiments of any other Men of Learning, the Academy shall exhort them to speak with Reserve.

XXVII.

The Academy shall take care to entertain a Correspondence with the Learned, whether in *Paris*, in the Provinces of the Kingdom, or ev'n in Foreign Countries, that they may be readily informed of what happens that is curious in the Mathematicks and Physicks; and in the Elections to fill up the places of Academicians, they shall give the preference to such as have been most exact in that Correspondence.

XXVIII.

The Academy shall appoint some Academician to read any important pieces of Physicks or Mathematicks that shall appear, whether in *France* or elsewhere; and the Person who shall be employed in that service, shall make his report to the Company without any Criticising; but only observing such particulars as may be beneficial.

XXIX.

The Academy shall perform over again, such considerable Experiments as have been perform'd in any other place; and shall insert in their Register, the Conformity or the Difference between their Observations and those of others.

The

XXX.

The Academy shall examine the Works which the Academicians shall propose to publish, which shall be approved till they have been entirely made over in the Assemblies, or at least till they have been examined, and a report made by such as the Company shall appoint for that Effect; and none of the Academicians shall put the Title of *Academician* to the Books he shall Print, except they be so approved.

XXXI.

The Academy shall examine, if the King does order them, all Machines, for which a Privilege shall be desired of his Majesty. They shall certify whether they be new and useful; and the Inventory of such as are approved, shall be oblig'd to leave to the Academy a Model of them.

XXXII.

The Honorary Academicians, the Pensioners and the Associates, shall have a deliberative Vote, in what concerns the Sciences only.

XXXIII.

The Honorary Academicians and the Pensioners only shall have a deliberative Vote, in Elections and Affairs concerning the Academy: And the said Deliberations shall be made by Scrutiny.

XXXIV.

No Person not being a Member, shall assist or be admitted into the Ordinary Assemblies, except they be introduced by the Secretary, to propose some Discoveries or new Machines.

XXXV.

All Persons shall be admitted into the Publick Assemblies, which shall be held twice every Year, viz. the first day after *St Martins* Day, and the first Day after *Easter*.

XXXVI.

The President shall be at the upper end of the Table with the Honorary Members, the Pensioners on the two sides, the Associates at the lower end, and the Pupils each at the back of the Academician whose Pupil he is.

XXXVII.

The President shall give his utmost Attention to preserve good Order in all the Assemblies, and in every thing that concerns the Academy; of which he shall give an exact Account

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to his Majesty, or to the Secretary of State, to whom his Majesty shall commit the Care of the Academy.

XXXVIII.

In all the Assemblies the President shall propose the Deliberations upon the several Subjects, shall take the Opinion of those who have a Vote in the Company, according to the Order of their sitting; And shall pronounce the Resolutions according to the plurality of Voices.

XXXIX.

The President shall be named by his Majesty yearly on the first of *January*; but tho it be needful every Year to make a new Nomination, the President may be continued as long as his Majesty pleases; and as by sickness or the necessity of his private Affairs he may sometimes be absent, his Majesty shall at the same time name another Academicians to preside in the Absence of the President.

XL.

The Secretary shall be very exact in gathering the substance of what shall be proposed, debated, examined and resolved in the Company, in entring it in his Register every day of Assembly, and incerting the Treaties which shall be read. He shall sign all the Acts (or Copies) which shall be delivered, either to the Members or others who shall have occasion for the same: And in the end of *December* yearly, he shall publish an extract of his Registers, or an Historical Account of all the remarkable Transactions of the Academy.

XLI.

The Registers, Titles and Papers relating to the Academy, shall always remain in the hands of the Secretary, to whom they shall continually be delivered, by a new Inventory which shall be made by the President: And in the Month of *December* yearly, the said Inventory shall be recall'd by the President, and augmented by what shall be found to have been added during the whole Year.

XLII.

The Secretary shall be perpetual; and when by Sickness or any other sufficient Impediment, he shall be Absent from the Assembly, he shall appoint which of the Academicians he pleases, to keep the Register in his place.

XLIII.

The Treasurer shall have under his keeping all the Books, Moveables, Instruments, Machines, or other Curiosities belonging to the Academy; which the President shall deliver to him by Inventory, when he enters upon his Employment; and in the Month of *December* yearly, the said President shall deliver the said Inventory, to augment it with what has been added during the Year.

XLIV.

When any of the Learned shall desire to see any of the things committed to the Charge of the Treasurer, he shall take care to show them; but he shall not suffer them to be transported out of the Galleries where they are kept, without an Order from the Academy in Writing.

XLV.

The Treasurer shall be perpetual: And when he is hindred by any lawful Impediment to perform all the Functions of his Office, he shall name some Academician to supply his place.

XLVI

The facilitating the Impression of the Works of the Academicians, his Majesty allows the Academy to make choice of a Bookseller, to whom in consequence of that choice, his Majesty will cause the necessary Letters of Privilege to be expedited, to print and distribute the Books of the Academicians, approved by the Academy.

XLVII.

For the Encouragement of the Academicians in the continuance of their Works, his Majesty will cause the payment of the Ordinary Pensions to be continued to them, and even make them extraordinary Gratifications, according to the desert of their performances.

XLVIII.

For assisting the Academicians in their Studies, and facilitating to them the means of perfecting themselves in their Sciences, the King will continue to provide for the Charges necessary for the several Experiments and Enquiries which each Academician shall make.

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XLIX.

To Reward the Assiduity of the Members, at the Assemblies of the Academy, his Majesty will cause forty Lessons to be distributed at every Assembly, to all the Academician Pensioners who shall be present.

L

His Majesty's pleasure is, that the present Regulation be read in the next Assembly, and incerted in the Registers, to be exactly observed according to its Form and Tenour: And if it should happen that any Academician should contravene the same in any part thereof, his Majesty will inflict a punishment suitable to the Offence. Given at *Versailles* the six and twentieth of *January*, One Thousaud Six Hundred Ninety Nine.

Sign'd,

LEWIS.

And lower,

Phelypeaux.

An

An Account of several Antiquities, supposed to be buried by the Romans; also of the most Remarkable Structures, Rarities, &c. in the City of London.

S I R,

Having observed in some of your former a Curious Account of the Rarities in the University of Leyden, I thought the following Account might not be unacceptable to the Reader.

In pursuance of my Promise, when I wrote to you concerning the Libraies, both Publick and Private, in London, Westminster, &c. and other Rarities, both Antique and Natural; I promised you to direct Foreigners to view those incomparable Structures, &c. which are well worthy not only of Observation, but Admiration to the Judicious and Curious.

Tho' several Cities Abroad may have more Publick Structures, as Palaces, Monasteries, &c. yet for Parochial Churches, Company's, Halls, and stately Private Houses, this City exceeds any other in Europe.

I begin with the Tower, being the most Antient Building remaining. It was formerly a Palace, and many Kings and Queens of England resided in it, now only used on Coronation-days, from whence they make their Cavalcade through the City to Westminster.

At the Entrance by the North-gate on the Left Hand, Lyons, and other Strange Beasts, are kept at the Queen's Charge (it being a particular Office.)

As you go forward, turning on the Left Hand is the Office of the Mint for Coining of Money, and has been so time out of Mind.

Then you come to the Armory, finished lately by King William. It is the most compleatly furnished and embellished of any in Europe, there being Arms for 100000 Men.

After-

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Afterwards you see the Regalia's (which are always kept here) viz. the *Crown*, *Scepter* and *Globe*. Then you proceed to the *Horse Armory*. where is the Armour of several of our Kings, and that of King *Charles I.* which is esteem'd the best of that kind in all *Europe*, and was presented to his Majesty by the *City of London*, in the Year 1630. There are many curious Pieces of Workmanship and strange Weapons, particularly those taken from the *Spaniards* in 1588.

The next is the *Office of Ordnance*, erected by King *Henry VIII.* Thence you go on to *Wakefield-Tower*, where the *Records* are kept, the Building it self is very uncommon, and the Cellars under it worth the Observation of the Curious.

Then the *White-Tower*, (commonly called *Julius Caesar's Tower*) supposed to be built by him, which is a mistake; for it was built by *William the Conqueror*, as a Bridle, or Cittadel to the City; tho the *Romans* had a Station near the Tower, as is evident from the great quantity of *Roman Urns* and other Antiquities dug up in *Goodmans-fields*. That which is called *Cesars Chappel* is a strange sort of Building, not unlike the *R* at *Rome*, where they kept their Horse-races. This formerly was the Chappel Royal, when the Kings and Queens resided in the Tower, and Dedicated to *St. Otunde* but now it is a Repository for Records. The other Chappel on the Green was and is the Parochial Church for the Tower Liberty.

When you are on the Hill you go through a Hole made thro the Wall of the City, built about the time of *Constantine the Great*, and that it is of *Roman Antiquity* may be seen by the *Roman* and *British* Brick, intermixt with the Stone-work of the Wall. This part reacheth unto *Algate*, and is the oldest part of the City Wall.

The *Romans* had several Stations in and about *London*. First, about *Peckham*, where several Urns have been found on the Road; one of them is to be seen in *Gresham College*, the Gift of *Dr. Gale*. There was another in *Kent-street* on the West-side, now Garden Ground; digging there they found many Antiquities, as *Coins*, *Lachrymæ Bottles*, &c.

At *Clapham* digging for Gravel in Esq; *Hewer's* Ground, they found many *Roman Antiquities* now in the keeping of *Madam Egdbill*.

Stow

Stow mentions several sorts of Burials of the Antient Romans in *Spittle fields*. *Watlin-street* was one of the Roman antient High-ways, and in *Bush-lane*, after the Fire of *London*, digging for Foundation, they found an antient Pavement of Chequer-work, which is now to be seen in *Gresham College*. *London Stone*, is near unto this Place, which was once a Roman Mill-Stone, as may be seen in *Speed*.

At the West-end of *St. Paul's* were found great variety of Roman Antiquities; as their Sacrificing Cups made of red Earth, and varnished over, and the Potter's, or Maker's Name printed on the bottom, and other Utenfils belonging to their Sacrifices, Patterns, Tushes of Boars of different sizes, it being a Temple dedicated to *Diana*, and in the Vacant Place near to the *Petty Canons-Hall*, was found a Kiln for making those Earthen Vessels, which was used by the Priests in their Sacrifices, and part of a Mould that made their Ornaments. This is a great Rarity, and is now in the possession of *Dr. Woodward*. *Mr. Conyers* drew the form of the Kiln as it was when dug up, with Remarks of his own on it, which is now in the Library of *Dr. Sloane*, In *Holyday yard* in *Creed lane*, was found an antient Bath of the Romans, with Niches to sit down in. I do not find they went any further Westward.

Mr. John Conyers took great Pains, and was at great Charge in collecting of all sorts of Antiquities, especially those relating to *London*; at the beginning of its rebuilding, he made it his business to enquire of the Labourers who dug Foundations, what they found, and gave them encouragement to save them for him; especially *Old Money*, many *Weapons*, &c. In *St. Pauls*, at the West end, he had a great Roman Utenfil; also in *Goodmans-fields*; and a Collection well stored with Antiquities both in Art and Nature, and was one of the first in that way: He purchased whatever was out of course that came to his hands, and sometimes those that sold old Iron furnished him with a Rarity not to be seen in an Age. He had his Circular Walks about *London*, and visited the Booksellers Shops, and collected many rare MSS. as well as printed Books. He also inspected most of the Gravel-Pits near *London*, to please his Curiosity with Nature's Variety in the different sorts and shapes of Stones.

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About the Year 1689. in a Gravel Pit, not far from the Sign of *Sir John Old Castle*, he discovered the Carcass of an Elephant, and I saw part of it dug out, and what remained he bought of the Workmen. This he was of Opinion had not lain there ever since the Flood, but since the *Romans*; for in the time of *Claudius*, as mentioned by the Learned *Selden* on *Drayton's Polyolion*, and near this Place a Battle was fought between the *Britains* and *Romans*; for in the same Pit he found the head of a *British* Spear, not of Mettal but Elinr, which is now amongst other Rarities in the possession of the Reverend Dr. *Charlet*, Master or University College in *Oxford*. Out of Mr. *Conyers's* Collection, have been raised some others of great value, being much improved in many respects.

I should have begun with that most incomparable Collection of the Earl of *Arundel*, procur'd out of *Greece*, *Italy*, &c. at a vast Expence, and set up in his Garden, which *John Johnson*, a *Polander*, amongst many Inscriptions, gives an account of the Statues of *C. Marius VII. Consul of Rome*; of *Theseus* and *Hercules*, *Seneca*, *Socrates*, the Faces of *Scipio Africanus*, *Aesop*, &c. carved and cast to the Life.

Of the Statue of *Hercules*, a Feminine Body supposed an *Hermaphrodite*, the Head of a *Macedonian* King, cast in Brass found in a Pit at *Smirna*, and sent over by Mr. *Petit*, who resided 5 Years there on such Accounts.

The *English* Carvers do study after, and imitate them. One of the most celebrated Casters in Brass confessed that he could not come to the Lineaments thereof: For tho' the Head was maimed, the Earl of *Pembroke* offer'd 300 *l.* for it, and it was refused, as Mr. *Junius*, the Son of *Francis Junius*, a most Ingenious Gentleman, who shewed them to me, reported.

From hence the Learned *Selden* was furnished with those noble *Greek* and *Roman* Inscriptions for his Book *Marmora Arundel*, printed 1628. and since augmented in Folio by the Reverend Doctor, as they now stand round the Theatre in *Oxford* by the Procurement of *John Evelyn Esq.*, from the Duke of *Norfolk*; there is nothing of the like Nature comparable to it in *Europe*.

It is amazing to consider that one Nobleman of our Nation should make such vast Collections of Ancient *Greek* and *Roman*

Roman Statues, Inscriptions, Gems, of all Nations, as Egypt, Syria, &c. Seals cut in all manner of Stones, Coins of all sorts, Medals, great variety of Paintings, most Original, of the first Masters, as may be seen by the Works of *Winstaul Hollar*, whom he brought from *Peague* in *Bohemia*, at his return from his Embassy at *Vienna*: He had also admirable Drawings of the best Italian Masters, and a vast Collection of the best Prints then to be had, these and other Curicities both in Art and Nature, made his Palace resorted to by Learned Men and Artists of all sorts. It was an Academy where you might always find Men versed in all Sciences, entertained by him as his Domesticks, as *Junius*, *Oughtred* and *Hollar*. This Collection is now dispersed into several Hands, most of the Gems, Seals and Coins are now in the Hands of *Sir John Germaine*. Some of the Statues are set up as you go into *Cupids Garden*; what became of the rest is not certain; but it was reported they were hid under Ground in the time of the Popish Plot in the Court-yard of *Tart Hall*, where formerly I saw the Gallery of Picture, some the most antient that I ever had seen.

Mr *Wright* the Painter had some rare Gems and Coins, which he sold in 1697. by Auction; where, amongst other things, were great variety of Casts on *Brimstone* of a great number of the Earl's Gems and Seals, which now are in *Dr. Sloane's* valuable Collection.

King *Charles I.* was a Prince that was a great lover of Carving and Painting, and a very great Judge, and had his Statue cut at *Rome* by Cavalier *Bernini*, which was destroy'd by the Fire at *White-hall*. In his time we might have hoped to have flourished in Arts here as they have done in *France*, but the unhappy War ruined all.

The Great Duke of *Buckingham* purchased *Sir Peter Paul Rubens's* Collection of Rarities, which cost him 30000 *l.* There was an Admirable Statue carved by ——— sent out of *Spain* to King *Charles I.* as a Present. It stood in the Garden of *York-House* in the *Strand*, the Duke's Palace, since purchased by the Duke of *Buckingham*.

Dr. Plot designed to have gone thro' the County of *Middlesex* and City of *London*, and to have wrote the Natural History, as he did of *Oxfordshire* and *Staffordshire*, and also

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Kent, his Native Country ; for he had taken Pains in collecting Memorials.

There were several antient Statues in the Privy Garden, and the Gladiator that stood in the Park, is removed to Hampton Court. In Somerset-house Garden are some few Antique Figures, and an antient Stone Chair.

As for Modern Statues, there are those of King James II. cast in Brass in the Square at Chelsea College and at White hall, King Charles I. on Horse-back at Charing Cross. The four Figures of Queen Elizabeth, King James I. King Charles I. & II. (carved by Bushnel) at Temple-bar. Queen Elizabeth on the West-side of Ludgate, on the East King Lud and his two Sons. At Aldersgate, on the North side, is the true Protraiture of King James I. on Horse-back, in his Habit as he came to England, and is much commended ; it was carved by Mr. Christmas ; on the South-side he is in his Robes, but lately gone to decay.

There is a Piece of the Resurrection carved in Bass Relieve, over the Gate-way of the Church-yard of St. Andrews Holborn, in Shoe-lane, not far from the Church, much admired by the Curious. It hath lately been coloured over, to preserve it, which hath taken much from the sharpness of it. It hath been imitated at the Gates of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. Dunstons in the East.

At the Stocks Market is the Figure of King Charles II. in Marble, treading down a Turk. It was cut at Leghorn in Italy, and reported to be designed for Cromwel, but bought by Sir Robert Vyner, and set up at his charge.

On the South Front of the Royal Exchange are the Statues of King Charles I. and II. very much esteem'd, and in the Centre the Statue of King Charles II. Caesar-like cut in Marble, set on a Pedestal, cut by the famous G. Gibbons, and graved and printed on a large Sheet by P. Vanderbane. There are the Statues of several of our Kings and Queens, done by several Artists, and at the end of one of the Walks is the Figure of Sir Thomas Gresham Founder of this Exchange, in his proper Habit.

The Figures of King Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles I. over the South Passage into Guild-hall, are worthy observing.

On

On *Algate* are Heads done after 2 Antique Medals found at the digging the Foundation for new building that Gate in the Year 1610.

At *Christ Church* are the Statues of King *Edward VI.* the Founder, and King *Charles II.* Founder of the *Mathematical School.*

Over the Gate-way of *St. Bartholomew's*, or the *Lame Hospital*, next *Smithfield*, is the Statue of King *Henry VI.* the Founder.

At *Aske's Hospital* near *Hogston*, are the Statues of the Founder in his Gown, and over the Gate *Old Coppelstone*, and another *Old Man* in their *Alms Gowns*.

In the Square at *Soho*, call'd *Monmouth Square*, is the Statue of the Duke of *Monmouth*; and in *Queens Square* at *Westminster*, near the *Park*, is the Figure of Queen *Anne*, and in *Lincolns Inn Garden* are several Figures.

Those in the *Queens Garden* at *St. James's*, and on the Front of the Duke of *Buckingham's House* in the *Park*, deserve a curious Inspection.

At the upper end of *Westminster-Hall* are 6 Figures of the King's of *England*, *Edward the Confessor*, *William the Conqueror*, *William Rufus*, *Henry the I.* and King *Stephen*, with Crowns on their Heads, and on either side of the great Gate of the Hall; the rest down to *Richard the II.* his time, he being the Builder of the *Hall*, as may be seen by a device of a *Hart* round the *Verge* of the Wall, and the Arms held by Angels carved.

On the outside of the *Abbey* have been variety of Figures of our Kings, Bishops and Abbots, some remain to this day, particularly that of King *James the I.* set up at his first coming to *England*. In the *Abbey Church* are very many Monuments of our Kings, Queens and Princes of the Blood, Dukes, Earls, Bishops, Abbots, &c. for which I refer you to Mr *Keepe's Book*, where are all the *Inscriptions* and *Epitaphs*, who had he met with Encouragement in his Life time would have had many of them drawn, to be grav'd to publish a Folio, as Sir *William Dugdale* has done of *Pauls*. Mr *Sandford's Genealogy* of the Kings of *England*, is now publishing with several Additions, in it are the Monuments of the Kings, Queens and their Children, &c. and some part of the Church in Prospective,
Henry

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Henry the VIII's Chappel with his and his Queens Monument: This was an admirable piece of Building, and called by our Antiquary *Leland*, the 8th wonder of the World. Mr *Sandford* also did the Coronations of King *Charles* the II. and King *James* the II. with several views of the Body of the Church and *Westminster-Hall*; when a Person hath once viewed this Cathedral, this Book will be a great help to him.

For the Funeral Monument here, their Designs and Sculptures in Marble, and those cast in Brasses exceed any in *Europe*, and well deserve to be often and critically inspected. In *Henry* the VII's Chappel, when you lift up your Eyes you'll find a great number of Figures at length, in variety of Habits, as *Prophets*, *Kings*, *Evangelists*, *Apostles*, *Patriarchs*, *Fathers*, *Saints*, &c. at length.

Turning up the Seats of the Stalls, you'll find an admirable piece of Workmanship taken notice of by very few. The Pavement in the high Alter is not to be parrallel'd in *Europe*, tho observ'd by very few; it was made at the cost of *William de Ward*, alias *Warrin*, then Abbot of *Westminster*, afterwards Lord Treasurer of *England*. (he being Buried before the high Alter) He brought with him from *Rome*, certain Workmen called *Lapidaries*, and rich Stones, as *Porphyrie*, *Lapis Lazule*, *Jaspar*, &c. of that excellent piece of Workmanship was composed, with several Latin Verses. Vide *Weaver's* Funeral Monuments, page 485. he died A. D. 1283. That most Ingenious Gentleman Mr *Talman* hath lately drawn and colour'd it in order to preserve it to Posterity. He also made *St Edward* the Confessor's shrine about the same time in *Mosaick* Work, the like rarely to be seen; tho I have seen several Pieces of *Serpentine* Stone taken up at the West end of *St Pauls*, when they dug for the Foundation, which were wrought into several forms for a Pavement, tho a great deal bigger, and was without doubt a part of a Pavement to some Chappel in Ancient times, I mean since Christianity: I have seen several pieces but all *Serpentine*, and the Pavement was in Knot-work, as appears by the several forms, some half Round, Oblong, Triangular, &c.

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There is a Picture of King *Richard* the II. painted on board, sitting in his Robes in a Chair of State: I take this to be as old as any we have in *England*; it is placed in the Abbey near the Pulpit.

When *Henry* the VIII. took possession of *Tork Palace*, finished by Cardinal *Wolfey*, he left the *New Palace* at *Westminster*, but first made it a City by Act of Parliament in — year of his Reign. He also built the *Cockpit* and the *Tennis Court* for his Royal Pleasure, Cock-fighting being only used in *England*, but Tennis we had from *France*. To augment this new Palace of *Whitehall*, he built the Gate-way next the Banquetting House, to have a Gallery into the Park, to see the sport of Tilts and Turnamenes which was performed on Solemn Days, for the accommodating Ladies. The Gate-way was built and design'd by *Hans Holbein*, and is one of the finest Pieces of Flint Work in *Europe*; in *Whitehall* are several Pieces of the same sort, as the Banquetting House. This Flint Chequer Work came in use in the middle of the Reign of *Henry* the VII. On this Gate are the Busts of 4 Emperors Heads on each side, worthy observing for the Curiosity of the Workmanship. They are made of Clay and baked in a Kiln, and afterwards glased like fine Earthen Ware, but after another manner, and some part gilt with Gold like Enamelling, which makes it hold as it doth; the further Gateway also hath some Figures of the like Nature, but not so well performed, being made of Bisquet Ware, that is, a white Clay and glased like Potters Ware.

This the Workmen called *Stone Ware*, much in use in the Days of *Henry* the VIII. and to King *James* the I. as might have been seen by *Dean Collet's* Head in *Pauls School*, and likewise his Monument in *Pauls Church*, now destroyed by Fire, and several of the same kind at *Hampton Court*. One remains in the Wall of the Duke of *Britany*, his in *Little Britain*, where *Mr Norton* the Printer lived. In the Church of *St Andrew* under-shaft, is *John Stow's* Monument, baked and painted to the Life, as *Dean Collet's*, set up about 1605.

As for the glasing or enamelling of such Figures, *Stow* in his Survey of *London*, speaks of the Spire Steeple of *St Johns Jerusalem*, which was enamelled with several Colours, as
Azura

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Azure and Gold, which made a noble show to the North parts of *London*, and was the only Ornament on that side the City, of which he much Laments the Downfal. On the West side of *Algate* new built 16 . . there was found an old *Roman* Coin, which being preserved, was carved out in Stone very fine, and worth observation. On the Front of several old Timber Houses in the City and Suburbs, are the Figures of several *Roman* Emperors, but most of the Bas Empire: These I conceive were found at digging the Foundation of those Houses, and some Persons delighting in Antiquity, had them made larger in Molds to take off the Reverse, and so fixt them upon the Houses. This may be seen against *St Andrews Church* in *Holbourn*.

This Observation is purely my own, and its my Opinion, that the Plasterer having the Moulds in his Possession, might make use of them for other Houses.

To return to *Whitehall*, very much improved and adorned by *Henry VIII.* at that time it was one of the most Magnificent in *Europe*, and very much commended for contrivance and situation, having the River *Thames* on the South, and the pleasant Park of *St James's* on the North, with the Court or Palace built by *Tho. Cromwel* for the Seat of the Princes of *Wales*, and Prince *Edward*, Son to *Henry the VIII.* and Prince *Henry*, Eldest Son to King *James the I.* resided here.

There is the first noble Piece of Architecture built after the *Roman* manner, by *Jnn. Jones*, one of the most famous Architects of this latter Age. (The Banquetting House) He was originally a Landskip Painter, and travelling to *Rome*, and seeing the Ruins of those excellent Structures of the Ancient *Romans*, and observing what Ornament Architecture added to his Paintings, he began to study that Art, and considering what Advantage his Knowledge herein might be to his Native Country, he stay'd some time at *Rome*, and travelled to other Places in *Italy*, where he might probably improve himself, and returned an accomplisht Proficient, to the Honour of the *English* Nation.

The rest shall be incerted in our next.

A Letter from Admiral Bartholomew de Fonte, then Admiral of New Spain and Peru, and now Prince of Chili; giving an Account of the most material Transactions in a Journal of his from the Calo of Lima in Peru, on his Discoveries to find out if there was any North West Passage from the Atlantick Ocean into the South and Tartarian Sea.

THE Viceroy of New Spain and Peru, having advice from the Court of Spain, that the several Attempts of the English, both in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and of Capt. Hudson and Capt. James, in the 2d, 3d and 4th Years of King Charles, was in the 14th Year of the said King Charles, A. D. 1639, undertaken from some Industrious Navigators from Boston in New England, upon which I Admiral de Fonte received Orders from Spain and the Viceroy to Equip four Ships of Force, and being ready we put to Sea the 3d of April 1640. from the Calo of Lima, I Admiral Bartholmew de Fonte in the Ship *St Spiritus*, the Vice-Admiral Don Diego Penneloffa, in the Ship *St Lucia*, Pedro de Bonarda, in the Ship *Rosaria*, Philip de Ronquillo in the King Philip. The 5th of April at 5 in the Afternoon, we had the length of *St Helen*, two hundred Leagues on the North side of the Bay of *Guajaquil*, in 2 Degrees of South Lat. and anchor'd in the Port *St Helena*, within the Cape, where each Ship's Company took in a quantity of *Betumen*, called vulgarly *Tar*, of a dark colour with a cast of Green, an excellent Remedy against the Scurvy and Dropsie, and is used as Tar for Shipping, but we took it in for Medicine; it Boils out of the Earth, and is there plenty. The 10th we pass'd the Equinoctial by Cape *del Passao*,
Q the

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*Eighty Leagues
N. N. W. and
25 Leagues E.
and by S.*

*The great Ships
that are built
in New Spain
are built in
Raleo.*

the 11th Cape *St Francisco*, in one Degree and seven Minutes of Latitude North from the Equator, and anchor'd in the Mouth of the *River St Jago*, where with a Sea-Net we catch'd abundance of good Fish; and several of each Ship's Company went ashore, and kill'd some Goats and Swine, which are there wild and in plenty; and others bought of some Natives, 20 dozen of *Turkey Cocks* and Hens, Ducks, and much excellent Fruit, at a Village two *Spanish Leagues*, six Mile and a half, up the *River St Jago*, on the Larboard side or the Left hand. The River is Navigable for small Vessels from the Sea, about 14 *Spanish Leagues South East*, about half way to the fair City of *Quita*, in 22 Minutes of *South Latitude*, a City that is very Rich. The 16th of *April* we sailed from the *River St Jago* to the Port and Town *Raleo*, 320 Leagues W. N. W. a little Westerly, in about 11 Degrees 14 Min. of N. Latitude, leaving Mount *St Miguel* on the Larboard side, and Point *Cazamina* on the Starboard side. The Port of *Raleo* is a safe Port, is covered from the Sea by the Islands *Ampallo* and *Mangreza*, both well inhabited with Native Indians, and 3 other small Islands. † *Raleo* is but 4 Miles over Land from the head of the Lake *Nigaragua*, that falls into the North Sea in 12 Degrees of North Latitude, near the Corn or Pearl Islands. Here at the Town of *Raleo*, where is abundance of excellent close grain'd Timber, a reddish Cedar, and all Materials for building Shipping; we bought 4 long well sail'd Shallops, built express for sailing and riding at Anchor and rowing, about 12 Tuns each, of 32 foot Keel. The 26th, we sailed from *Raleo* for the Port of *Saragua*, or rather of *Salagua*, within the Islands and Shoals of *Chamily*, and the Port is often call'd by the Spaniards after that Name; in 17 Degrees 31 Minutes of North Latitude, 480 Leagues North West and by West, a little Westerly from *Raleo*. From the Town of *Saragua*, a little East of *Chamily* at *Saragua*, and from *Compostilo* in the Neighbourhood of this Port, we took in a Master and six Mariners accustomed to Trade with the Natives on the East side of *California* for Pearl; the Natives catch'd on a Bank in 19 Degrees of Latitude North from the *Baxos St Juan*, in 24 Degrees of North Latitude 20 Leagues N. N. E. from Cape *St Lucas*, the South East point of *California*. The Master Admiral *de Fonte* had hir'd,

hir'd, with his Vessel and Mariners, who had informed the Admiral, that 200 Leagues North from Cape St Lucas, a Flood from the North, met the South Flood, and that he was sure it must be an Island, and *Don Diego Pennelossa* (Sisters Son of * *Don Lewis de Haro*) a young Nobleman of great Knowledge and Adress in Cosmography and Navigation, and undertook to discover whether *California* was an Island or not; for before it was not known whether it was an Island or a *Peninsula*; with his Ship and the 4 Shallops they brought at *Raleo*, and the Master and Mariners they hir'd at *Salagua*, but Admiral *de Fonte* with the other 3 Ships sailed from them within the Islands *Chamilly* the 10th of May 1640. and having the length of Cape *Abel*, on the W. S. W. side of *California* in 26 Degrees of N. Latitude, 160 Leagues N. W. and W. from the *Isles Chamilly*; the Wind sprung up at S. S. E. a steady Gale, that from the 26th of May to the 14th of June, he had sail'd to the River *los Reyes* in 52 Degrees of N. Latitude, not having occasion to lower a Topfail, in sailing 866 Leagues N. N. W. 410 Leagues from Port *Abel* to Cape Blanco, 456 Leagues to *Riolo Reyes*, all the time most pleasant Weather, and sailed about 260 Leagues in crooked Channels, amongst Islands named the *Archipelagus de St Lazarus*; where his Ships Boats always sail'd a mile a head, sounding to see what Water, Rocks and Sands there was. The 22d of June, Admiral *Fonte* dispatch'd one of his Captains to *Pedro de Barnarda*, to sail up a fair River, a gentle Stream and deep Water, went first N. and N. E. N. and N. W. into a large Lake full of Islands, and one very large *Peninsula* full of Inhabitants, a Friendly honest People in this Lake; he named Lake *Valasco*, where Capt. *Barnarda* left his Ship; nor all up the River was less than 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Fathom Water, both the Rivers and Lakes abounding with Salmon Trouts, and very large white Peach, some of two foot long; and with 3 large Indian Boats, by them called *Periagos*, made of two large Trees 50 and 60 foot long. Capt. *Barnarda* first sailed from his Ships in the Lake *Valasco*, one hundred and forty Leagues West, and then 436 E. N. E. to 77 Degrees of Latitude. Admiral *de Fonte*, after he had dispatch'd Captain *Barnarda* on the Discovery of the North and East part of the *Tartarian* Sea, the Admiral sail'd up a very Navigable River, which he named *Riolo Reyes*, that run nearest North East, but on several

Don Lewis de Haro was great Minister of Spain.

So named by de Fonte, he being the first that made that Discovery.

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† One of those
that went
with Capt.
Barnada on
his Discovery.

ral Points of the Compass 60 Leagues at low Water, in a fair Navigable Channel, not less than 4 or 5 Fathom Water. It flow'd in both Rivers near the same Water, in the River *los Reyes*, 24 foot Full and Change of the Moon; a S. S. E. Moon made high Water. It flow'd in the River *de Haro* 22 foot and a half Full and Change. They had two † Jesuits with them that had been on their Mission to the 66 Degrees of North Latitude, and had made curious Observations. The Admiral *de Fonte* received a Letter from Captain *Barnada*, dated the 27th of *June*, 1640. that he had left his Ship in the Lake *Valasco*, betwixt the Island *Barnada* and the Peninsula *Conihasset*, a very safe Port; it went down a River from the Lake, 3 falls, 80 Leagues, and fell into the *Tartarian* Sea in 61 Degrees, with the Pater Jesuits and 36 Natives in three of their Boats, and 20 of his *Spanish* Seamen; that the Land trended a way North East; that they should want no Provisions, the Country abounding with Venison of 3 sorts, and the Sea and Rivers with excellent Fish (Bread, Salt, Oyl and Brandy they carry'd with them) that he should do what was possible. The Admiral, when he received the Letter from Captain *Barnada*, was arrived at an Indian Town called *Conosset*, on the South-side the Lake *Belle*, where the two Pater Jesuits on their Mission had been two Years; a peasant Place. The Admiral with his two Ships, enter'd the Lake the 22d of *June*, an Hour before high Water, and there was no Fall or Catract, and 4 or 5 Fathom Water, and 6 and 7 Fathom generally in the the Lake *Belle*, there is a little fall of Water till half Flood, and an Hour and quarter before high Water the Flood begins to set gently into the Lake *Belle*; the River is fresh at 20 Leagues distance from the Mouth, or Entrance of the River *los Reyes*. The River and Lake abounds with Salmon, Salmon-Trouts, Pikes, Perch and Mulletts, and two other sorts of Fish peculiar to that River, admirable good, and Lake *Belle*; also abounds with all those sorts of Fish large and delicate: And Admiral *de Fonte* says, the Mulletts catch'd in *Rios Reyes* and Lake *Belle*, are much delicater than are to be found, he believes, in any part of the World.

The rest shall be incerted in our next.

F I N I S.